

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME I.

THE EXAMINER;
Published Weekly, on Jefferson St., next door but one
to the Post Office.

TELEGRAM.
TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance.
PAUL SEYMOUR,
PUBLISHER.

ADDRESS

To the people of West Virginia: showing
that slavery is injurious to the public
welfare, and that it may be gradually
abolished, without detriment to the rights
and interests of slaveholders; by HENRY
RUFFNER D. D., Lexington, Va.

CONCLUDED.

Here, fellow-citizens, we conclude the
general argument; not because we have ex-
hausted our materials—far from it—but be-
cause you will think we have said enough
for the present. We shall now, by way of
appendix to the argument, lay down three
propositions, to show the necessity of imme-
diate abolition, to deliver our West Virginians
from the growing evils of slavery.

1. Comparatively few slaves in a coun-
try, especially one like ours, may do it im-
mense injury.

This has been already proved; but we
wish to impress it on your minds. We
shall, therefore, explain by examples, how
a few slaves in a country may do its citi-
zens more immediate injury, than a large
number.

When a white family own fifty or one
hundred slaves, they can, so long as their
land produces well, afford to be indolent
and expensive in their habits; for though
each slave yield only a small profit, yet
each member of the family has ten or
fifteen of these black work-animals to toil
for his support. It is not until the fields
grow old, and the crops grow short, that the
negroes and the overseer grow nearly all,
that the day of ruin can be no longer post-
poned. If the family be not very indolent
and very expensive, this inevitable day may
not come before the third generation. But
the ruin of small slaveholders, is often com-
plicated in a single life-time.

From 1820 to 1830, the slaves in the cot-
ton-growing States (South of Tennessee and
North Carolina) increased 15 per cent., and
in the next 10 years they increased 54 per
cent. In 1840 the number including those
in Texas was about 1,300,000. The num-
ber increases as fast as ever; for to the nat-
ural increase of the Southern stock, is added
the increase of the Maryland, Virginia, and
North Carolina negroes, and half the in-
crease of those in Kentucky and Tennessee.
Thus the negro population of the cotton
States, is going on to double itself in a pe-
riod of 15 or 18 years.

Now the production of cotton must in-
crease, at the same rate, as the slave popu-
lation; for cotton and sugar are the only
crops in which the slaves can be profitably
employed, and the production of sugar can-
not increase faster than that of cotton.—
There will be no stoppage for want of good
land. Texas has enough to produce ten
times the quantity of the present annual
crop.

But the consumption of cotton cannot in-
crease at the same rate. The population of
the countries that consume our cotton, does
not double itself in less than 60 years; how-
then can they double their consumption in
18 years, or even twice that period? There-
fore the price of cotton must fall, and the
Southern demand for Virginia negroes must
cease.

2. Good policy will require the Southern
States, ere long, to close their markets
against Northern negroes. The natural in-
crease of their present stock of slaves, will
increase the production of cotton as fast as
the market will bear. Their short crops
have always brought them more money than
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law. By nature all men are free
and equal; and human laws can suspend
this law of nature, only so long as the pub-
lic welfare requires it; that is, so long as
more evil than good would result from em-
ancipation. When the law of slavery is
changed for the public good, all that the
slaveholder can claim, is that in some way,
he shall be compensated for the property
acquired by sanction of law, and taken
away by a change of the law. By our
scheme nothing is absolutely taken from the
slaveholder. It gives him an option, to re-
move without loss, a nuisance which he
had in the country, or to submit, with a
very small loss of value, to another mode of
abating that nuisance. We say that the
people have a right to remove this pest; and
that our scheme gives slaveholders double
compensation for what they will suffer
by the measure. We have no doubt that
before ten years, nearly every slaveholder
would acknowledge himself doubly com-
pensated.

3. Let masters be required to have the
rights of emancipation taught reading,
writing and arithmetic; and let churches
and benevolent people attend to their reli-
gious instruction. This an improved class
of free negroes would be raised up. No
objection could be made to their literary
education, after emancipation was decreed.

4. Let masters be required to have the
rights of emancipation taught reading,
writing and arithmetic; and let churches
and benevolent people attend to their reli-
gious instruction. This an improved class
of free negroes would be raised up. No
objection could be made to their literary
education, after emancipation was decreed.

5. Let the emancipated be colonized.—
This would be best for all parties. Sup-
posing that by exportation, our slave popu-
lation should in twenty-two years be reduced
to 40,000. Then about 1000 would go
out the first year, and a gradually smaller
number each successive year. The 1000
could furnish their own outfit, by laboring
a year or two in their hirelings; and their trans-
portation to Liberia would cost the people of
West Virginia 25,000 dollars; which, as
population would by that time have prob-
ably reached a million, would be an average
contribution of two and a half cents a head.
This would be less and less every year.—
So easy would it be to remove the bugaboos
of a free negro population, so often held up
to deter us from emancipation. Easy would
it be, though our calculations were not fully
realized.

Finally, in order to hasten the extinction
of slavery, where the people desired it, in
countries containing few slaves—the law
might authorize the people of any country,
by some very large majority, or by consent
of a majority of the slaveholders to decree
the removal or emancipation of all the
slaves of the country, within a certain term
of years, seven, ten or fifteen, according to
the number of slaves.

This as an auxiliary measure, would be
safe and salutary; because the only question
then in a country, would be the question of
time, which would not be very exciting.—
But it would be inexpedient to the chief or
only measure; for then the people of the
same country, or of neighboring countries,
might be kept embroiled on the subject for
years, and the influence of East Virginia,
operating on counties here and there, might
defeat the whole measure, by a repeal of the
law. Let us move as a body first, and de-
termine the main point. Then the counties
might decide the minor point for themselves.
Let West Virginia determine, to be free on
a general principle. Then let the counties,

which by a forbearance which has no ex-
merit, and a supineness which has no ex-
cuse, you will have given to your children
for their inheritance, this lovely land black-
ened with a negro population—the off-spring
of slavery—the loathsome dregs of that cup
of abomination, which has already sickened
and death the Eastern half of our com-
monwealth.

Delay not then, we beseech you, to raise
a barrier against this Stygian inundation—
to stand at the Blue Ridge, and with sove-
reign energy say to this Black Sea of mis-
ery, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no
further."

To show that the extinction of slavery
among us is practicable without injustice or

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1847.

NUMBER 27.

Outline of a Scheme for the Removal of Slavery.

1. Let the further importation of slaves
into West Virginia be prohibited by law.
The expediency of this measure is obvi-
ous.

2. Let the exportation of slaves be freely
permitted, as heretofore; but with this re-
striction, that children of slaves, born after
a certain day, shall not be exported at all
after they are five years old, nor those un-
der that age, unless the slaves of the same
family be exported with them.

3. Let Lang on the Cultivation of Cotton in
Australia.

The Rev. Dr. Lang, last evening, deliv-
ered, at the Mechanics' Institution an interest-
ing and able lecture on the cultivation of
cotton in north-eastern Australia. The au-
dience was rather limited, there not being
above 120 persons present. Amongst the
auditors, were Thomas Bazley, Esq., chair-
man of the Merchant Chamber of Com-
merce; James Aspinwall Turner, Esq., chair-
man of the Manchester Commercial Associa-
tion; Thomas Boothman, Esq., secretary of
the Chamber of Commerce; W. Morris,
Esq., the Rev. Mr. Monroe, the Rev. Mr.
Carrie, &c.

Mr. BAZLEY occupied the chair. He
said that he need not enter into any elaborate
statement, to prove that an abundant and
constant supply of cotton was of para-
mount importance to the vast multitude of ar-
tisans in this district. At present, we received
our supply from very few sources, and the
principal portion of it was the produce of slave
labor. He did not stand there to advocate
any interference with the institutions of
another country; but he had opinions and
feelings in reference to the freedom of his
fellow creatures, of whatever color. He
advocated the necessity of personal freedom,
as much as of commercial freedom; and,
with respect to cotton, it would be well if
we could increase the sources of our supply,
and at the same time do so as to promote
the freedom of humanity. During the last
year, we had been suffering from a deficiency
of food and of cotton. A new field, how-
ever, seemed to be opening to us in the
new world. South Australia he believed to
be capable of producing, in quantity and
quality, a very important supply of raw cot-
ton.

By this measure slavery will be slowly
but surely abolished, without detriment or
inconvenience to slaveholders. No pecuni-
ary loss can be sustained, except at the
option of the slaveholders, who, if they
think that the measure will diminish the
value of their slaves in West Virginia, can sell
them for exportation or take them away,
with the certainty of making more out of them
in that way, than they could by keeping
them and their children as slaves in West
Virginia. If they choose to stay and
submit to the operation of the emancipation
law, they have the certainty of gaining more
by the rise in the value of their lands, and
they will lose in the market value of their
slaves, in consequence of the emancipation
law.

Unoubtedly such a law would imme-
diately attract emigrants by thousands from
the North—farmers, manufacturers and la-
borers, who would bring their capital, their
skill, and their industry, to enrich the coun-
try—to improve its agriculture, draw out
the wealth of its mines, and make it a
waterfall and coal beds work up its abund-
ant materials of manufacture. If the law
would emancipate a single negro, it
would already have added more to the
value of the lands and town property of West
Virginia than all her slaves are worth. If
one man among us have many slaves and
little or no land, he can easily profit by the
law as well as others; let him sell negroes
and buy land.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it as his. But when the law of the
land shall in this particular be changed, his
right is at an end; for it is founded solely on
human law.

Will any man argue, that the rights
of slaveholders will be violated, because
those rights extend to the offspring of their
slaves?

Note the slaveholder's right of property
extends to the offspring of his slaves, so far
as this, that when the offspring comes into
existence, the law at present allows him to
claim it

THE EXAMINER.

J. C. VAUGHAN, Editor.
F. COBBY, Assistant Editor.

LOUISVILLE:.....DEC. 18, 1847.

The President's Message.

Our readers were doubtless surprised, at the abundant evidences of prosperity exhibited in the long list of advertisements published with the Extra containing the President's Message. Congratulation would however, be misplaced—Not one of them was ours. They belonged to the Courier, from whose form, the head only being changed, extras were printed for some dozen papers besides our own.

Destitute and Orphan Children.

The Board of Overseers of the Poor at their last meeting, adopted a plan, which seems to us worthy of the attention of our citizens and of the community generally. They appointed a committee consisting of one member of the Board from each ward, whose duty it shall be to examine particularly into the condition of destitute children and to endeavor to procure houses for them. It is proposed that this committee open a correspondence with farmers and mechanics in the country, in reference to the employment of such children. It is well known that very often persons would be willing to afford happy homes for children, whom they would adopt as their own or receive as apprentices, and it is believed that, if it were known through this and the adjoining States that such a committee exists, many desirable situations could be obtained for children, who are now growing up without the blessing of home and who, unless kindly provided for, will become a burden to themselves and to the community. The committee intend to record the names, ages &c., of children for whom houses are wanted, in a book, which will be placed in the County clerk or mayor's office, and open for the inspection of all interested in the subject. We have always regarded, with peculiar interest, any plan which aims to provide houses for destitute and orphan children. Homes are what they need. Asylums and large institutions are often instruments of innumerable good, but, after all, nothing can take the place of a home. Children in public situations are too commonly regarded as institution-children in society, but not of it, but let them once enter the sacred circle and be allowed to enjoy the privileges and endearments of a home, however humble, and they regard themselves, and are regarded by others, as belonging to the community, genuine members of the great family.

We have before our minds two children, sisters, whose circumstances were of such a nature as to make their prospects dark indeed. Fatherless, and with a weak, infirmate mother, it seemed as if life must be to them a stern trial. But each was adopted by a lady with a mother's heart, who provided a home for her, and became a mother to her; and now it is hard to say who have been more blessed, mothers or children.

We have recently heard of another instance. A woman in our city lies low, with an incurable disease. A gentlewoman from a distant part of the State stood by her, and became acquainted with her. One of her children, a little boy, interested her deeply, and he offered to adopt him. The mother's heart swelled with joy unutterable, and now she is ready to depart in peace.

Blessings on those who give homes to the homeless, who become fathers to the fatherless. To them the Father of us all must always be peculiarly near, and his mansion above a peculiarly happy home.

Common Schools.

We find leading papers in Kentucky discussing this subject with some earnestness. Yet, in doing so, they speak plainly of the present state of things. The Frankfort Commonwealth says:

"The Common School system of Kentucky is a mockery."

To this, the Kentucky Gazette responds per-

"Aye, and a most bitter one which terribly affects the welfare of thousands of the poor children of the State. But Why? The Government of the State has squandered the funds so professedly set apart for the education of the poor, by appropriating a portion of it to defray the ordinary expenses of the State, and has borrowed the rest to invest in profitless public works. Upon this latter portion the State pays no interest, and the schools fail because there are no funds to sustain them."

By way of rejoinder the Commonwealth says:

"This is hardly a fair statement of the school fund."

It agrees with the Gazette—it's language is—"we cordially agree"—in this, that the State has not dealt fairly by her poor children. According to its theory the wrong consists, not in the investment, but in the failure to adopt a more efficient school system for their benefit.

What is the condition of this common School Fund?

According to the Commonwealth it stands, at present, as follows:

Six bonds of the State of Kentucky bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum,	\$917,500 00
75,000 stock of the Bank of Kentucky,	73,500 00
Balance of interest due on these bonds, including interest up to 1st Jan'y, 1841,	256,673 33
Cash on hand,	2,539 25

\$1,250,912 56

Now should this fund be applied?

No paper, no man can hesitate in answering this question. It is a solemn trust, and there exists neither the moral, nor legal right, to convert it to any other use, except that of universal education. "The State borrowed part of the fund, and invested the balance," says the Commonwealth. What right had it to do either? "It is in the shape of a debt due from the State," adds the same Journal. How came it in that shape? Trusts are specific. They state here, and for what end, a fund shall be used. The trust giving this fund does this very thing. It declares that it shall be devoted to, and expended for, common school purposes in the State of Kentucky. And who is to do it? The Legislature of the State. But instead of doing this, instead of fulfilling the trust, it borrows part of the fund, and invests the balance! "All is safe," says one. No body questions that—Kentucky never will forfeit her word, or violate her public faith. She will pay to the last cent all she owes, and will pay it when due. But this is not the point. She has a school fund; a large and profitable one—she is the trustee of that fund; and she has neglected—refused—to apply it as ought to be applied, not only in violation of her moral obligation, but to the manifest injury of the public interest.

The Frankfort Commonwealth says the fault is not in the investment, but in the fact, that we have no efficient school system. What difference does this make? What excuse is it for the misapplication of the fund? If any thing, it only adds to the injury done. For had not the Legislature the power to establish this system? Was it not, in carrying out the trust to do so? Apply the rule suggested, or the excuse offered, to the common business of life. Let any private citizen be made trustee of a fund bestowed for specific purposes, instead of applying it, let him borrow a part, and invest a part. Would a Chancellor listen to the apology which he might offer saying, "I did not do as I agreed to do, but the money is all safe. I am rich; I borrowed part of it, and I invested the balance?" Would the public regard, or cal-

him, a faithful trustee? We know full well that there will be difficulties, great difficulties, encountered, in establishing an effective common school system in Kentucky, owing to a variety of causes—to sparseness of population in certain counties, prejudices among certain classes, &c., but these causes need not prevent the Legislature from maturing, and commencing a system, from manifesting the mind, the purpose, to do all an honest trustee could and should do. There cannot be two opinions on this subject. The school fund has been misappropriated; a great wrong thereby has been done to the people of the State; and our Legislature in justice to them and itself should remedy it at once. Can a system of common schools be successfully established in Kentucky?

Why not? Men point to this difficulty and that, and shrug their shoulders, and answer with a desponding no. Shame upon this spirit! It's part of every frenemy's birth-right to be educated. No State does its duty, and no people do themselves justice, where this is not demanded, and done. The common school fund is ample enough. The Commonwealth says, the interest upon it, annually, would amount to over \$75,000, with which, if paid promptly, much real good might be done." If! There should be no such word on this subject. No legislator ought to admit of it for a moment. Supposing this interest paid, the fund we repeat is ample enough, with a right legislation, to make education universal in Kentucky. What then, is wanted? A wise and effective system. And to establish this we must look around us, see what Europe has done, know what our sister States are doing, in this great work. When Ohio began, or a short time after, she sent one of her ablest citizens, Rev. C. E. Howe, to Europe to examine the institutions of Prussia, &c., and his report was published by that state. A year or two since, HORACE MANN, the wisest and ablest defender of the common school system went abroad, to see what improvement he might witness, in order that he might help perfect the Massachusetts system, confessedly the best in the world. Our superintendent, and our legislators through him, should be well versed in the principles and details, the practical workings of the common schools of other States, and thus making such alterations as our circumstance require, be prepared to adopt the very best. As for difficulties we must accept them. They will come to us, as they have come to all, as a matter of course. But starting right we have only to be patient to ensure certain and entire success. Ohio had great trouble in certain sections of the state, in inducing her people to support her common schools; indeed, her earlier efforts proved seemingly a failure. She persevered, and what is the result? Says Gov. Bibb, in his late able message—"the common school system is firmly established in the habits and affections of the people." And so will it be in Kentucky, if Kentucky does her duty. Let us begin right, and we shall end right.

But we protest earnestly and solemnly at the idea suggested by the Commonwealth, and too generally entertained, that the common school is a sort of "poor institution." "The State has not dealt fairly by her poor children," says that excellent Journal, referring to the misuse of the education fund. The common school is destined to be the great institution of every well governed republic. The idea on which it rests is, that it shall be open to all, rich and poor, and that the children of all shall look to it for instruction. One noble feature of this system, is, that among its good results, it will, as it is perfected, bring together in happy days, children of all classes, and thus master the narrow prejudices and artificial distinctions, which usually, and a miserable pride, alone create. Who thinks in Boston of sending his boy to any other than the common school? The sons of the poorest laboring men, and of the wealthiest merchants, sit there, side by side, learn together, play together, and rise or fall as they do well or ill! This is the greatest school. Should it be, endow it still, if your people, if their legislators, if the State, will not do it. To the poor, it is a common right possessed by every citizen of the State. Away with all distinctions! Away with the idea, that the common school is only the institution of the poor! Let us perfect it, and, always bear in mind, always act upon the idea, in the Legislature and out of it, that it is not what it should be, until it offers the very best opportunity to every child!

We trust the intelligent editors of the Commonwealth and the Gazette will, as they promise, keep this subject before the people, and press it earnestly until a successful beginning is made.

Cassius M. Clay.

"Mine host" of the Mansion House, Frankfort, gave a fine reunion supper to some fifty or sixty gentlemen, and among other invited guests was C. M. Clay. Mr. FINNELL, of the Commonwealth proposed his health. This was drunk standing, amid general applause, and hearty greeting. Mr. C. responded, briefly, acknowledging the courtesy and kindness of the company in solemn language, but declining to give his views as to Mexican affairs, or the war, on that occasion. He concluded by toasting the intelligence and hospitality of the citizens of Frankfort.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter of yesterday gives the following account of his reception in that city:

Carr. C. M. Clay's ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION.

The firing of cannon at early day on Saturday morning last, in conjunction with printed advertisement freely circulated among our citizens, made known to them that this gentleman would certainly arrive at 2 o'clock, P. M. Long preceding that time a larger concourse of people, male and female, in carriages, on horses, and in traps, had assembled at the out-skirts of the city to meet his coming. Hundreds, if not thousands, anxiously awaited his arrival, and during that captivity the magnificence he exhibited towards his fellow-officers who had less advantages, and the fact that he was derided by unavoidable misfortune, from participating in any of the glorious victories which had been gained over our enemies in Mexico, although he had been engaged in many a sharp and treacherous battle. This plan also counteracts further acquisition extending to other important points, or more or less numerous, as circumstances may warrant.

The question is, how many troops are necessary for this end? This question the Secretary answers. Three does his carriage claim. Regulars—25 regiments; (of Infantry 16; Artillery 4; Dragoons 3; Riflemen 1; Voltiniers 1;) now in service, 21,533. Volunteers—23 regiments; 7 Battalions, 33 companies—in service, 20,000.

Total, 41,533

Forty-one thousand! We have not that number in the field. The fate of war, and the more fatal effects of climate, our army is not set down anywhere over 30,000 efficient men. The South Carolina regiment, for instance, has not one hundred. The Louisiana a little over that number. Nor has Government been able to fill up their ranks. Hence Mr. Marcy remarks:

Attempts have been made, under the act passed at the last session of Congress, to engage volunteers to fill up the companies in service, and to recruit the regular army, and the volunteers during, and upon his invitation, our citizens thronged his house and premises after a hearty supper was prepared for them, and after a friendly and cordial interchange of feeling and sentiment, the great mass of people quietly dispersed.

Steam and Steam Ships.

Boston, New York, New Orleans, are to be connected with Europe by a regular line of Steamers: This is making rapid progress. From Germany, from France, from Great Britain, semi-monthly messages are brought to us through this mighty agent.

To effect this object the Secretary proposes that Congress shall equalize them.

Two things he proposes—first, to fill up the ranks of the regular army, and of the volunteer regiments during the war. This will present the following result:

Volunteers, 26,814

Total, 58,814

So that to maintain our present ground, in Mexico, an army of over Fifty thousand men will be required.

A Blind Poet.

The author of the following little poem on the watch has never seen the object for which he has no much affection. Ceaseless night reigns around him, but it is a night of clouds and stars and starry skies."

"Of clouds and stars and starry skies."

The wings of night are so black to him, that they have become lustrous; and he sees beauty where there who have eyes see only gloom. A beautiful hexameter ode to Night by our friend was published in the Harbinger, from which we give the following extract:

"Tell me no longer that night, most beautiful birth of creation,

Aught can possess that is gloomy, for darkness like this is in your heaven,

Are there no thaws, cold messenger,

I am the child, O Night, thy friend and sweetest material.

Guided and guided me still, through life's path

Devout and lonely;

O'ers these eyes thou spreadest the veil of thy

beautiful presence,

Shutting my inward object that dazzle but

Not to enlighten.

Yet hast thou opened within, deep sources of

bile without measure,

Borrowed from fancy and thought, ever active

In sweat contemplation,

Filling with images pleasing, with lofty concep-

tions my spirit.

Melodies never around me; for nature in tones

ever sing,

Heard, conducted alone by the soul when

Praying in silence,

Chant that anthem of power, which lifted

With pure inspiration

Hallelujah, majestic, sublime; birth Haydn and

soul Beethoven.

These are thy gifts, O Night, sweet voice of

many a sadness,

Shall I rejoice for the outward, when views like

These are the inward?

Great is thy increase!" Never; but trusting

Onward, still onward

Toil in the journey of life, and arrived at ete-

nity's portal.

Find in a fadless Elysium, a vision by earth

unbecomed."

For the Examiner.

The Watch.

BY J. D. SMITH.

Let me fold thee to my bosom,

Child of my heart,

What is this in that thou movest,

Like a human heart,

Beating, beating, ceaselessly,

As thou wert a part of me?

Whence hast thou thy life, thy being?

Say, can man sianus,

Give to thee thy quick pulsation,

And that secret tone,

With such mystic meaning fraught

At the voice of silent thought?

Ab, thou art but lifeless metal,

Framed by human skill;

Yet to me a fitting emblem

Of the human will,

Striving, striving ceaselessly

To fulfil its destiny.

Through the day's unrest and trial,

Through the night so long,

Thou dost ever teach this lesson

In thy measured song,

Time is flying—the strife,

Constant till the close of life.

Supper.

ON THE 21ST.

This body met at Washington, December 6.

Present, Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice, John

LITERARY EXAMINER.

The Wayside Dream.

By J. SAVAGE TAYLOR.

The deep and lonely Danube
Goes winding for below;—
I see the white-walled hamlets
Amidst his vineyards glow,
And southward, through the other, shine
The Styrian hills of snow.

Over many a length of landscape
Slopes the warm haze of noon;—
The waning winds came freighted
With fragrant tales of June,
And down amid the corn and flowers
I hear the water's tune.

The meadow-lark is singing
As if it still were noon;
Sounds through the dark pine forest
The hunter's dreamy horn;
And the sky cuckoo's plain-singing
Mocks the maidens in the corn.

I watch the cloud armada,
Go sailing up the sky,
Lured by the murmuring mountain grass,
Upon whose bed I lie;
And the faint sound of noon-day chimes
That in the distance die.

A warm and drowsy sweetness
Is stealing o'er my bough;
I see no more than Durbey,
Swing through its royal plain—
I hear no more than peasant girls
Singing aloud the grain.

Soft, silvery wings a moment
Are on my bough;
Again I hear the water,
But its voice is deeper now,
And the mocking bird and oriole
Are singing on the bough!

The elm and linden branches
Drop close at o'er the head,
And the foaming forest brooklet
Leaps down its rocky bed;
Still, my heart! the seas are passed—
The paths of home I tread!

The showers of creamy blossoms
Are on the linden spray,
And down the clover meadow
They leap the scented hay,
And glad winds toss the forest leaves
All the bright summer day.

Old playmates! bid me welcome
Ain't your brother band?
Give me the old affection—
The glowing grasp of hand!
I worship no more the realms of old—
Here is my Fatherland!

Come hither, gentle maiden,
Who weep at tender joy!
The rapture of the world's amoy,
Or comes the world's throb—
And calms the wild and throbbing heart
Which warms the wandering boy.

Many a mountain steepness—
By many a winding road,
And through the gorgeous cities,
Was loneliness to roam,

For the sweetest music in my heart
Was the olden songs of home!

Ah! glen, and foaming brooklet,
All friends have vanished now;
The balmy Styrian breezes
Are blowing on my bough,
And sounds against the cuckoo's call
From the forest's utmost bough.

Vesper, in the heart's glad vision—
The wings of fancy fold;
I rise and journey onward,
Through valleys green and old,
Where the fair, white Alps reveal the morn
And keep the sunset's gold!

From Chambers' Journal.

The Power of Music.

One of the most remarkable instances of the efficacy of music occurred during the celebrated Farinelli's visit to Spain. The queen determined to try the effect of his astonishing powers on the king, who had had a passion for music. He was then laboring under such a dejection of spirits, as baffled all medical treatment, and disappointed every effort made to divert his thoughts. Neither pleasure nor business could rouse him from his hopeless melancholy under which he labored. Utterly incapable of managing public affairs, or of enjoying domestic intercourse, he remained in a state of the most deplorable sadness and apathy. Farinelli was placed in a room adjoining the most beautiful in the palace, and the king seemed surprised; and as he listened, he became affected, and tears gushed forth once more.—Another song, and he ordered the attendance of the singer. Farinelli appeared; the king gave utterance to his delight and admiration, and desired him to say how he should reward him for the gratification which his wonderful talents had given. Farinelli, who had been directed how to act, only invented that his majesty would permit his attendants to dress him, and that he would appear in council as usual. The king complied; his spirits returned; and thus Farinelli effected a cure in some moments which the ablest medical men in Spain, all the devoted courtiers, and the anxious family, had in vain endeavored to bring about. This affecting anecdote naturally reminds us of the playing of David before Saul, when the evil spirit departed from the king, and he was well. To this very remarkable case, the beautiful lines of Cumberland, now almost forgotten, but worthy of being remembered, are appropriate. The last stanza runs thus:—

'The turbid passions shall retire
Before the minister's art;
At the same hand that seizes the lyre
Shall heel the stricken heart.'

As to Farinelli, he rose to the highest favor at court; and, to his great credit, instead of being elated by an elevation so exciting to one of humble birth, he preserved a humility and simplicity which endeared him to the Spanish nobility, and won from them their esteem and confidence. The various anecdotes recounted of this gifted man, reflect as much honor on his disposition and character as they do on the genius that so eminently distinguished him. There was such enchantment in his singing, that it completely overcame Senesino, who was himself one of the finest singers. He and Farinelli had long wished to hear each other sing; the opportunity was at length afforded, and they were engaged to perform at the same theatre. Senesino played the part of an inexorable tyrant, and Farinelli of his unhappy captive. When he appeared in chains, he sang with such exquisite pathos, that Senesino forgot the cruel part he had to sustain; he forgot everything; and, throwing himself into Farinelli's arms, he burst into tears. But this need not surprise us, when we recollect that two hired assassins, who, it may be presumed, were not possessed of very tender feelings, when they waited to fulfil their engagement to murder Stradella, near the door of a church in Rome, where he was taking part in an oratorio, were so completely overcome by his pathetic music, that they not only abandoned their purpose, but confessed it to him, and warned him of his danger. The complete mastery which music often exerts over the mind may be considered its greatest triumph. I need only allude to the *Ranz des Vaches* of the Swiss, and the *Locheber no more* of the Scotch regiments. Its influence over the affections may be illustrated by an anecdote connected with a custom which is observed among the Greeks. The young Greek often leaves his home for a foreign land, but never without grief. Fondly attached to the place of his birth, and to his

domestic ties, he feels himself an exile wherever he goes, and endures the greatest anxiety on account of those near and dear to him that he has left, and is often haunted with a sad foreboding that he is to meet them no more. When he is about to take his leave, there is a farewell repast, to which the relations and the friends are invited; when it is over, all the guests accompany the traveler some miles on his journey.—During this, and at the repeat, it is the custom to sing farewell songs; many of these have been long in use, but some are composed specially for the occasion; and it not unfrequently happens that they are composed extempore by some dearest to him, or by himself. There was such a meeting held on the day near Pindus, on the occasion of the youngest of three sons of respectable parents devoting himself to voluntary exile. The deepest regret which he felt in leaving the home of his childhood, was the consciousness that he carried with him no share of the affection of a mother whom he detested. She, unlike the generality of Greek mothers, had never marked him as an object of her love, but had treated him with a coldness painfully contrasted with her conduct towards her other children; this he had borne without a murmur, but now that he was about to leave her, perhaps forever, his heart was breaking. The spot chosen for the parting was a wild and desolate scene, among high and rugged rocks. Several of the mournful songs had already been sung, when the young traveler, separating from his company, ascended a rock which overhung the path; here he sang his last sad farewell in tones that sank into every heart, and drew tears from every eye. He expressed, with the deepest pathos, the passionate grief which he felt in leaving his home and those he loved; but his greatest anguish was in thinking he was going without his mother's affection. The heart of the mother was touched; her emotion increased with every word and every note of the pathetic air to which he sang; the warm current of affection gushed from his hidden springs; she clasped him in her arms, and weeping and kissing him over and over again, she intreated forgiveness, and promised to love and cherish him as long as she lived. The promise was inviolably and tenderly kept.

The most simple music, or that which is melody most music, often finds its way to the very heart. It is said that Curran attributed his first impressions of eloquence and poetry to the wild chant of the Irish city, or funeral dirge. The memory of some of those strains, which have been often described as something unfeeling, and resembling the melody of an Aeolian harp, no doubt flitted across his mind, as he sat preparing himself for the defence of some client's cause, as was his wont, with his violin in his hand, from which ever and anon he drew forth wild and plaintive sounds. It is customary with the improvisatori to sweep the chords of an instrument as they compose their verses, to aid their conceptions. Even the music of bells produces a powerful effect. Who does not feel his spirit lightened as he hears the merry chiming of festive bells? Who does not feel a touch of awe as he hears the death-bell tolls? The inhabitants of Limerick are proud of their cathedral bells; and well they may, for they are passing sweet. They boast that they were brought from Italy, and tell of their having occupied the skill of a clever young artist for some years. By the time he had manufactured them, their chime had taken such possession of his heart, that he resolved never to leave them; so that when he sold them to the prior of a convent, he removed them to their neighborhood, that he might still hear their music: he hoped that they would tell of his requies.

Troubles came—his lost—waste—the bells were taken away—and this grieved the artist more than any of his losses; but the risk was so great of being borne down by the rapidity of the stream, of being dashed against the fragment of the bridge of being crushed by the falling stones, that not one in the vast number of spectators had courage enough to attempt such an exploit. A peasant passing along was informed of the proposed reward. Immediately jumping into a boat, he, by strength of oars, gained the middle of the river, brought the boat under the pile, and the whole family safely descended by means of a rope. "Courage," cried he, "now you are safe." By a still more strenuous effort, and great strength of arm, he brought the boat and family to shore. "Brave fellow!" exclaimed the count, handing the prize to him. "I shall never expose my life for money," answered the peasant. "My labor is a sufficient livelihood for myself, my wife, and children. Give the purse to the poor family which have lost all."—We are indebted to Horace Walpole for the preservation of this beautiful incident. He would have been entitled to much more of our gratitude, had he evinced the same anxiety to preserve the name of the illustrious peasant, as he has shown with regard to that of the nobleman who offered the reward. But the title and the gold had fully greater charms for him than the name of an obscure laborer.] My Note-Book.

PLEBEIAN HEROISM.—A great inundation having taken place in the north of Italy, owing to an excessive fall of snow in the Alps, followed by a speedy thaw, the river Adige carried off a bridge near Vienna, except the middle part, on which was the house of the toll-gatherer or porter, and who, with his whole family, thus remained imprisoned by the waves, and in momentary danger of destruction. They were discovered from the banks stretching forth their hands, screaming and imploring succor, while fragments of the remaining arch were continually dropping into the water. They boasted that they were brought from Italy, and tell of their having occupied the skill of a clever young artist for some years. By the time he had manufactured them, their chime had taken such possession of his heart, that he resolved never to leave them; so that when he sold them to the prior of a convent, he removed them to their neighborhood, that he might still hear their music: he hoped that they would tell of his requies.

Troubles came—his lost—waste—the bells were taken away—and this grieved the artist more than any of his losses; but the risk was so great of being borne down by the rapidity of the stream, of being dashed against the fragment of the bridge of being crushed by the falling stones, that not one in the vast number of spectators had courage enough to attempt such an exploit. A peasant passing along was informed of the proposed reward. Immediately jumping into a boat, he, by strength of oars, gained the middle of the river, brought the boat under the pile, and the whole family safely descended by means of a rope. "Courage," cried he, "now you are safe." By a still more strenuous effort, and great strength of arm, he brought the boat and family to shore. "Brave fellow!" exclaimed the count, handing the prize to him. "I shall never expose my life for money," answered the peasant. "My labor is a sufficient livelihood for myself, my wife, and children. Give the purse to the poor family which have lost all."—We are indebted to Horace Walpole for the preservation of this beautiful incident. He would have been entitled to much more of our gratitude, had he evinced the same anxiety to preserve the name of the illustrious peasant, as he has shown with regard to that of the nobleman who offered the reward. But the title and the gold had fully greater charms for him than the name of an obscure laborer.] My Note-Book.

ANECDOTE OF A PARROT.—Where we stopped next morning, the 14th, the whole region had been overflowed upon our ascent. Now the waters had fallen three feet, and the land was high and dry, and covered by a beautiful forest. While at this place, extraordinary noises from a flock of parrots at a little distance attracted our attention. At one instant all was hushed; then broke forth a perfect babel of screams, suggestive of the clamour of a flock of crows and jays about a helpless owl. It might be thought the fact was worthy of observation. The reverend gentleman remarked that he thought he could explain the cause. "I happen," he said, "to make a particular point of classifying my topics—it is a hobby of mine to do so; and therefore I never compose a sermon without first settling the relationship and order of my arguments and illustrations. Suppose, madam, that your servant was starting for town, and you were obliged hastily to instruct her about a few domestic purchases, not having time to write down the items; and suppose you said 'Be sure to bring some tea, and also some soap, and coffee too, by the by, and some powder-blue; and don't forget a few light cakes, and a little starch, and some sugar; and, now I think of it, soda—you would not be surprised if her memory failed with regard to one or two of the articles.' But if your commission ran thus: 'Now, Mary, to-morrow we are going to have some friends to tea, therefore bring a supply of tea and coffee, and sugar and light cakes; and the next day, you know, is washing-day, so that we shall want soap, and starch, and soda, and powder-blue; it is most likely she would retain your order as easily as you retain my sermon.'—Smith's *Irish Diamonds*.

TOLERATION OF FOLLY.—I have observed one ingredient somewhat necessary in a man's composition towards happiness, which people of feeling would do well to acquire—a certain respect for the follies of mankind: for there are so many fools whom the opinion of the world entitles to regard, whom accident has placed in heights of which they are unworthy; that who can restrain his contempt or indignation at the sight, will be too often quarrelling with the disposal of things to relish that share which is allotted to himself.—*Man of Feeling*.

SOPHISTES, SEMIRAMIS, NINUS, &c.—These mighty names remain now only as small points, emerging a little above that ocean under which all their actions are buried. We can just descry, by the dying glimmer of ancient history, that ocean is of blood.

The prohibition against being "lovers of pleasure," is itself a provision for pleasure, a security, to keep the fine sense of enjoyment from blunting.

Confront improper conduct, not by retaliation, but example.

When is the time to die.
I asked a maid, a young child,
Whose hands were filled with flowers,
Whose silvery laugh rang free and wild.
Among the vine-wreathed bows:
I crooned to her, and she died.
When is the time to die?
Not yet; not yet; the child replied,
And swiftly bounded by.

I asked a maid; back she threw

The vine of her hair;

Gifts of roses; let her cheeks I knew;

Like pearls that glistened there;

A flash passed a'er herilly brown,

I heard her spirit sigh:

Now she cried: Oh! no; not now.

Youth is no time to die.

I asked a mother as she pressed

Her first-born in her arms;

As gently on her tender breast

I laid those infant charms;

In quivering tones her accents came—

Her eyes were dim with tears;

My boy her mother's life must claim

For many, many years.

I questioned one in manhood's prime;

Of proud and fearless air;

His brow was furrowed not by time,

Or dimmed with woe or care.

In angry accents he replied,

Life is short with me;

Talk not to me of death or tried,

For only age should die.

I questioned age; from him the tomb

Had long left all prepared;

But death that withers youth and bloom.

This man of years had spared.

Once more his nature's dying fire

Flashed high, and then he died;

Life, only life is my desire!

Then grasped, and groaned, and died.

I asked a Christian—Answer thou

When is the hour of death?

A holy calm was on his brow,

And peaceful was his breath;

And sweetly o'er his features stole,

A smile, a light divine,

He spoke the language of his soul;

My Master's time is mine.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

The Wake of the Absent.

The dismal yew and cypress tall

Wore o'er the churchyard lone,

Where rest our friend and fathers all

Beneath the funeral stone.

In holy ground a kindred sleep—

Thou, est thou not here?

No returning friend shall ever weep,

No stranger bade the kene.

Mo chuma, torn om!

Hoarse dashing rolls the salt sea-wave

O'er our perished darling's grave.

The winds, the sullen deep that tore,

Die death-song chanted lead—

The weeds that line the cliffted shore

We're all his burial shroud.

Not friendly wail and holy dirge,

And long lament of love;

Around her roared the angry surge,

The waves acrossed above;

Mo chuma, torn om!

My grief would turn to rapture now,

Could I but touch that pallid brow.

The stricken birds bemoan their loss

The earliest buds are faded first

In nature's wond'ring season.

With guarded pace her seasons creep,

By now decay expire;

The young along the aged weep;